



Summary

Three neem-based biopesticides (Achook, Neemroc EC and Neem & Corn) and one garlic-based product (GC-Mite) were evaluated under laboratory conditions for their efficacy against adult females of the spider mite *Tetranychus evansi* Baker & Pritchard, on tomato leaf discs. The synthetic acaricide Omite (propargite) was used for comparison. The mortality of adult females after 96 h of exposure to dry residues of the biopesticides on tomato leaf discs was low compared to the synthetic acaricide; it was 100.0% for Omite (2.0 ml/l), 52.9% for Neem & Corn (25 ml/l), 49.3% for Neemroc EC (25 ml/l), 38.0% for GC-Mite (20 ml/l) and 34.1% for Achook (2.5 ml/l). Direct treatment of adult females using the same concentrations caused higher mortality in most cases; Omite caused 100.0% mortality followed by Neem & Corn (90.0%), Neemroc EC (54.4%), GC-Mite (54.2%) and Achook (32.8%). When sprayed on whole plants in the greenhouse the toxicity of the biopesticides decreased at a much faster rate than Omite, causing 2.4-8.4% mortality after 24 hours compared to 100.0% with Omite. All biopesticides had a strong repellence effect on *T. evansi* with 73.2% repellence for GC-Mite and between 95.5 and 97.8% for the other products.

Key words: *Tetranychus evansi*, control, biopesticides, neem, garlic.